

HUGHES ACTIVE CHURCH WORKER

Also Interested in Many Philanthropies—Favorite Pastime Is Walking.

Important Events In Life of the Nominee

April 11, 1862—Born at Glens Falls, N. Y.
1881—Graduated from Brown University.
1882—Studied law at Columbia Law School.
1884—Held prize fellowship at Columbia.
1884—Admitted to New York bar.
1884-1906—Practised law.
1891-93—Professor of law at Cornell.
1893-95—Special lecturer at Cornell.
1895-1900—Special lecturer New York Law School.
1905—Counsel to gas committee of New York legislature.
1905-06—Counsel to insurance committee of legislature.
1906—Special assistant to the Attorney General in coal investigation.
1906—Nominated by Republicans for Mayor of New York; declined.
1907-10—Governor of New York (two terms).
1910—Appointed and confirmed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
October 10, 1916—Took seat on Supreme Bench.
June 10, 1916—Nominated by Republicans for President.

Charles Evans Hughes, nominee of the Republican party for President, pursues the quiet home-life of a profound scholar enthralled by his studies. He has but two diversions of any consequence—religious and philanthropic work, and walking.

The former justice is a devout worshiper. He is a member of Calvary Baptist Church, where he attends every Sunday morning service, if able, and perhaps the evening service as well. He is interested in many philanthropies, and takes a deep interest in foreign missions. Walking is the Presidential candidate's favorite and almost only athletic exercise. His morning hikes are as regular as his business schedule. If the weather permitted he often walked from his residence at 2100 Sixteenth street to the Capitol, a distance of at least three miles, and after a day on the Supreme Court bench would return to his home as a pedestrian.

An Unassuming Life.
Mr. Hughes presented his letter to Calvary Baptist Church, Eighth and H streets, five years ago. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, had known him for years. Dr. Greene also was a friend of the elder Hughes, who was a Baptist clergyman.

Mr. Hughes brought his letters from Fifth Avenue Baptist Church of New York. When he was governor of New York he and his present pastor came in frequent contact with each other. Mr. Hughes' church life is as quiet and unassuming as is his life at home. Though deeply interested in religious work, he but rarely appears before his fellow church members. He spoke at the thirty-third and thirty-fifth anniversary celebrations tendered the pastor of Calvary and occasionally speaks at other church functions and gatherings.

At Church Each Sunday.
Each Sunday morning service sees him at the church with his family. If he is able to attend. Seated with him are his three daughters, Helen, Catherine and Elizabeth, and Mrs. Hughes.

Miss Helen Hughes, the eldest daughter, is the most active church worker of the Hughes family. She takes conspicuous part in the affairs of the Christian Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and also is a teacher in the junior department of the Sunday school, ten girls being in her class.

Mrs. Hughes is interested in many women's auxiliary societies of the church, principally the foreign mission societies, to which her husband also is attentive.

Mr. Hughes is president of the board of trustees of Garfield Hospital and is interested in many other private philanthropies.

AWARDS GIVEN PUPILS.

Honors Distributed in Boys' Department of St. Cecilia's.

Prizes for the highest number of credits for the year were awarded to Norman Schroth, Aloysius Kane, Theodore Dusterhoff, Louis Frick, Joseph McCarron, Joseph Frick, and Francis McCarron at the closing exercises of the boys' department of St. Cecilia's Academy, 601 East Capitol street, on Friday evening. The medal for deportment and attendance was won by Preston Campbell, after he had drawn with Aloysius Kane, Francis W. Joseph, and Theodore Dusterhoff. Preston Campbell, and George Bishop.

Among those whose china painting was highly commended were Mrs. M. Fessenden, Miss Nina Newell, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Miss Louise Murtagh, Miss Ann Ewald, Mrs. Brill, Miss Catherine O'Donnell, Mrs. Mary E. McCormack, Miss Nellie Cavanaugh, Miss Regina Reilly, Miss G. Nelson, Miss Marie Rafferty, Margaret, Mrs. Margaret, Mrs. Shazo, Miss R. McGrath, Miss Mary Ficklen, and Miss Cave.

The best studies in oil painting were done by Miss G. Nelson and Miss Margaret Duffy.

McLEAN FUNERAL TODAY.

Riggs Bank Directors Adopt Resolutions Expressing Sorrow.

John R. McLean, publisher and financier, died Friday, will be buried at his country estate at Friendship at 3 o'clock. The services and burial will be private. Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, will officiate. The body will be interred in the plot where are buried Mrs. McLean and Mr. McLean's father and mother.

Resolutions of regret and deep sorrow were adopted yesterday at a meeting of the executive committee of the board of directors of the Riggs National Bank, of which institution Mr. McLean was a director.

Rich Girl to Study Sports.
New York, June 10.—Blond, 24, pretty, and said to be heirless to more dollars than any other girl in Sweden, Miss Mabel Lithander arrived here today on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm from Gothenburg. While in this country Miss Lithander will make a study of American sports. She expects to divide her time between Newport and Bar Harbor.

Fireworks are said to have been first used in Europe in the city of Florence in 1364.

Charles Evans Hughes, Obscure Lawyer Few Years Ago, Rose Like a Meteor Into National Prominence and Fame



The Hughes family in a recent pose. The picture shows former Justice and Mrs. Hughes, Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Helen and Catherine standing, and Elizabeth on her father's knee.

Charles Evans Hughes, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, who has been nominated by the Chicago convention as the Republican candidate for President, is one of the most remarkable men in public life, his record shows.

Almost an unknown lawyer at 43, Hughes has risen in the past dozen years to a post of the highest legal prominence and has just been named as a candidate for the most exalted office in the gift of the nation. The Republican candidate is of sturdy Dutch-Welsh stock and owes his success, in great measure, to his enormous capacity for work.

His nomination comprises an almost unprecedented chapter in American political history. Realizing the ambition of his life in his appointment to the Supreme Bench, Justice Hughes apparently cared nothing for the Presidential nomination, and all through the days preceding the Chicago convention, he consistently refused to sanction the use of his name as a candidate.

Temperamentally, Hughes is the ideal jurist. His manner is conservative, detached, almost cold, yet his achievements speak of a wealth of strong, constructive effort hardly to be associated with such characteristics. Today, the eyes of the nation are turned toward the Hughes home, at Sixteenth and V streets, northwest, on the slopes of Meridian Hill.

Of Dutch-Welsh Stock.
He was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., on April 11, 1862. He is the son and only offspring of David Charles Hughes, a native of Wales, and Mary C. Connelly, a native of Delaware County, N. Y. The elder Hughes came to New York in 1855 and shortly afterward became a teacher of languages in the West River Collegiate Institute in Maryland. After a brief supplementary course at Wesleyan University, he was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church and began his ministerial duties at Glens Falls.

The mother of Justice Hughes was of Holland Dutch stock on her mother's side and of Irish, English and Scotch on her father's. She is a graduate of Claverack Institute, New York, and until her son was 10 years old, had almost exclusive charge of his education. The method of his schooling was classical, and at his own request he was permitted to pursue his studies at home. Later, when his father became a pastor of a church in New York, the future Presidential candidate attended the famous "Old 33" Grammar School.

In 1878, at the age of 14, he entered Madison, now Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y. Two years later he entered the sophomore class at Brown University, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1881, not only winning the Dunn premium in English literature, and the Carpenter prize, but also the highest classical oration.

Although his parents had educated him for the ministry, Mr. Hughes had a stronger liking for the law, and in order to obtain the means for further education along the legal lines, he secured a position at Delaware Academy, Del., and as an instructor in Greek. Later, he was instructor in Greek at the law school. During this period he read law every afternoon in the office of Judge Gleason.

He came to New York in the fall of 1882 and entered Columbia College Law School. Two years later, he graduated from Columbia with the highest honor, known as the prize fellowship, which carried with it an appointment as tutor for three years at the same university. He became a member of the New York bar the same year, and obtained a position with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower.

From this year, until 1887, the young law clerk not only performed his duties as prize tutor at Columbia, but added to his income by conducting a private "tutor" two nights every week, among students who desired his aid.

The following year, 1888, he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes & Cravath, which was soon afterward succeeded by the firm of Carter, Hughes & Kellogg. During the same year he was married to Miss Antoinette Carter, the daughter of Walter S. Carter, the senior member of his firm, who was noted in his day for doing more for young lawyers, perhaps than any man of his time. It is hardly necessary to state that his daughter, Mrs. Hughes, is a woman of rare race and accomplishment, and of a simplicity of taste, that will enable her to adorn any position she may be destined to fill.

Three Hughes Children.
There are three Hughes children, Charles E. Jr., a graduate of Harvard; Helen and Catherine.

Mr. Hughes' severe application to the law during his early practice in New York made heavy inroads on his health, and in 1891 he accepted a professorship at Cornell University, where the tax on his energy would not be so great. But two years later he returned to New York and entered on the practice of his profession with renewed vigor. He is also

a trustee of Brown University, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in June, 1906.

While Mr. Hughes has long been recognized by his fellow members of the bar as a man of extraordinary ability, the public heard little of him until the year 1906, when he accepted the appointment of chief counsel to the Stephens gas investigating committee. This committee was appointed by the legislature to investigate the gas and electric lighting business of the city of New York. In this investigation, which covered a period of three weeks, Mr. Hughes proved that the Consolidated Gas Company had a monopoly of the gas and electric business of the Metropolis. After he made his report to the legislative committee, he went to Albany and assisted in framing a number of bills calculated to bring relief to the gas consumers of Manhattan.

In Life Insurance Probe.
Mr. Hughes' next conspicuous public service was in connection with the life insurance investigation, which began in the late summer of 1905. This investigation grew out of the internal dissensions of the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Hughes was called from abroad by the legislative committee which had been appointed to investigate life insurance conditions in New York. And it is, perhaps, his work as chief counsel to this committee, on which his fame chiefly rests.

While conducting his probe into life insurance conditions, Mr. Hughes was offered the nomination by the Republicans of the office of mayor of New York. He declined to entertain the offer.

The insurance investigation lasted four months, and the chief counsel to the committee proved himself to be a man of indefatigable industry. There is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. Hughes succeeded in unearthing gross irregularities by the insurance companies and in accomplishing the most vital ends.

Nevertheless he emerged from the Armstrong investigation with the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most penetrating cross-examiners at the American bar.

Named for Governor.
While the luster and fame of this insurance investigation were still on him, Mr. Hughes was selected by the Republicans of New York as their candidate for governor and was elected in the autumn of 1906, defeating William Randolph Hearst.

As governor of the great State of New York Mr. Hughes almost at once expanded into national proportions, exhibiting an aptitude for statesmanship that surprised his most ardent admirers. His career as governor was such as to keep the people undecided as to whether he was a progressive or a reactionary, and even now, there is much controversy over the subject. While it might be said that his training and mental habits give him a natural tendency toward conservatism, he nevertheless seems to act without favoritism and to urge legislation along lines that were considered extremely radical by machine politicians.

Many of the laws of the State of New York were written by him while he was governor. And in urging their passage, if he encountered a hostile legislature, it was his habit to go out among the people and talk to them direct. In this way he usually got what he wanted.

He was re-elected governor in 1908, and before his second term was concluded President Taft appointed him to the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

Helped Pass Utilities Bill.
Among the many things accomplished by Mr. Hughes as governor, may be mentioned the passage of the utilities bill, and the later extension of the authority of the Public Service Commission to include telephones and telegraph, a new code of insurance law; reorganization of the banking system; the practical suppression of secret lobbying; the registration of lobbyists; the passage of an employers liability law, with compensation to workmen injured in accidents; the suppression of gambling on New York race tracks; the passage of the 8-cent gas bill, and the successful maintenance of that measure in the United States Supreme Court.

In 1909 Gov. Hughes' name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for President, but his name was not presented at the convention of that year. It had been said by his friends that the goal of his ambition was the Supreme Court of the United States. If that was the case, his highest ambition was realized in 1905.

when President Taft appointed him an Associate Justice. He took his exalted seat on October 1, 1910.

Has Heard Famous Cases.
Since becoming an Associate Justice, Mr. Hughes has participated in the hearing of several notable cases, among them being the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil cases. Not being a member of the court at the time the later case was brought to trial, he did not hand down an opinion. In the case of the Tobacco Trust he decided with Chief Justice White, who personally wrote the majority opinion of the court. There was, however, but one dissenting opinion, that of the late Justice Harlan.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Republican candidate is the suddenness of his rise. His public career dates only as far back as 1906, when as an unknown lawyer, 43 years old, he was engaged by the Stevens' legislative committee to conduct the investigation of the Consolidated Gas Company.

Although that investigation marked the turning point in his career and brought him before his fellowmen as a man of mark, he declined to act for the committee until he had been convinced that it meant business and that he was to be given a free hand in conducting the investigation.

Mr. Hughes has been termed "cold" and "distant" but his friends say that it is only the manner of a just and conscientious man, who refused to appoint underserving politicians to public office. Those who know him best say that underneath his rather austere mien he has a warm and affectionate nature.

Charged with Conservatism.
The charge has often been made that Mr. Hughes is an ultra-conservative, holding up the law as a sort of fetish to be worshiped. In answer to this, his friends cite the remark he made at Chautauque in 1907:

"Again, in an address on Washington's Birthday at Chicago in 1908, he said: 'The common welfare must be the supreme law. This opinion, say his friends, could not be held by a strict constructionist. Such a man, they believe, could not become "fossilized" on any question.'

As further instance of this, his friends quote again from the address just alluded to: "Special interests must keep their hands off the government in city, State and nation. The common welfare must be the supreme law. The lobbies, which have been maintained in legislative halls, the efforts to pervert administration and securing the service for particular interests of those who pose as servants of the people, the corruption of the sole means by which the people can express their will, have been the effective causes of public distrust of government and furnish the most serious pretext for assaults upon our institutions."

His friends state that this sentiment works him as one of the most conscientious men that ever appeared in American public life.

Is Very Religious.
The Republican candidate is an intensely religious man and yet is not a very broad in his religious views. He assisted in the organization of the Baptist Sunday school of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the superintendent.

This circumstance is pointed out by his opponents as evidence that he is too closely allied to the great financial interests to be impartial in dealing with questions where their interests are concerned. The most marked mental characteristic of Mr. Hughes is, perhaps, his analytical faculty, together with a remarkable power of synthesis. As a lawyer he specialized both in contracts and in the subject of wills. While it might be said that his training and mental habits give him a natural tendency toward conservatism, he nevertheless seems to act without favoritism and to urge legislation along lines that were considered extremely radical by machine politicians.

Many of the laws of the State of New York were written by him while he was governor. And in urging their passage, if he encountered a hostile legislature, it was his habit to go out among the people and talk to them direct. In this way he usually got what he wanted.

He was re-elected governor in 1908, and before his second term was concluded President Taft appointed him to the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

Editor of The Washington Herald: The death of Lord Kitchener is a great loss to England and his untimely end a shock to humanity. It can be said of him that he measured up to the full stature of a man. He was a military genius—probably the greatest soldier and organizer of any of his contemporaries. In the world's history no man ever organized and trained within fifteen months 4,000,000 of men who will be heard of when they fairly meet the Germans face to face.

England will be more determined than ever to subdue the boches, the goths and vandals. The allies are fighting for civilization and for liberty. What would this world be dominated by German Kultur? German barbarism? It cannot be. If necessary to crush the barbarians every civilized country should rise to the occasion and give every possible aid to the entente allies in men and money. There was never more auspicious moment for this country to pay the debt we owe to gallant, chivalrous France through whose aid we won our independence. That debt has never been paid except in words. Now, it should be action.

France sent 60,000 trained soldiers, thoroughly equipped, a fleet and money that enabled us to win our independence from the mother country. What did Germany do on that occasion when we were fighting for our independence? Like the mercenary people they are and strangers to liberty they sent 30,000 Hessians over here to fight us.

Who deserves our sympathy and help in the bloody struggle now being waged in Europe? Without cause, justification or excuse Germany brought on the war as she did in 1864 when she robbed Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, and two years later when she robbed Austria of a slice of her territory, and again in 1870 when Bismarck, the man of blood and iron, forged a note that involved France in war in 1870 and took Alsace-Lorraine from her and made France pay an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 and kept a standing army in France until it was paid. And then he said if he had known how easily France paid \$1,000,000,000, he would have made it two billion.

Does any man in his senses doubt for a moment France has forgotten all that history? Never. That's why Germany with all her more than forty years' preparedness met with a terrible defeat at the battle of the Marne. That's why with all her tremendous efforts, poisonous gases, asphyxiating bombs, and the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of men she has signally failed to capture Verdun.

Defeat stares Germany in the face. She has seen the hand-writing on the wall, and now she is crying for peace.

GEORGE A. ALEXANDER.

The North Sea's Warning.

Editor of The Washington Herald: Your editorial "Why the German Fleet Won't" would be commendable and even laudable in an English paper which was trying to preserve the morale of the public, but when an American paper of standing swallows whole the stuff with which the English government very properly tries to fool on its people (very properly because it is essential that panic should be avoided) and the belief in the fleet sustained) it is doing what is flatly unpatriotic; unpatriotic because anything which minimizes the most obvious happening serves to subvert the public mind into a false sense of security. This country is not awake. A lot of its idiotic complacency is due to the press which has lulled it with false and biased predictions of an inevitable victory for the allies.

Out on you, man! for letting your personal prejudices dictate such an editorial. You and every other man who thinks for a minute knows what this really means; what a menace, a deadly menace it contains for our country. You know, if you have followed them, that the announcements of the German admiralty are, as the New York Evening Post said Saturday, "generally trustworthy," and you know, as every man who knows anything does, the conditions under which the English admiralty is now giving out as official the rumors from every source, and yet you American public into a false sense of security.

The greatest bar to American preparedness is and has been the provincial ignorance of American editors. If American mouth power could have settled the war it would have been over long ago. We need cannon, not tongues.

FORREST HALSEY.

Fredericksburg, Va., June 8, 1916.

Police System of the Capital.

Editor of The Washington Herald: Your timely editorial of the 8th instant on "The Capital Police System" concludes: "What is the superintendent of police going to do about it, or what are the people of Washington going to do about it?" The superintendent has already done his part and produced the present unbearable conditions—no relief can be expected. What are the people going to do about it? In the name of all that is holy what can they do?

The Police Court apparently held

that the people's right of privacy is theoretical rather than actual. Presumably policemen can now return with renewed vigor and increased satisfaction to the annoyance and ruin of any one who may incur their displeasure. A sad state of affairs that the people, whose taxes help to pay the police, have no protection against the tyranny of the police. Apparently there is no legal remedy since the police, under Maj. Pullman's direction, place themselves above the law. Apparently the people can only submit to any treatment at the discretion of the police. As the situation is sickening. What are the people going to do about it?

A TAXPAYER.

Women in Preparedness Parade.

Editor of The Washington Herald: What has the financial status of the shop girl to do with the preparedness parade and her place therein? If it has, how is she to qualify herself so she will be recognized as the "Poor Shop Girl" and not one of the leaders of society, as it is understood there are no distinctive banners. The only one—

"Your flag and her flag. The one that floats today. Or your head and her head. And half the world away."

The Independent shop girl would prefer to have the world know her as one of a class who was marching in the shoes paid for out of her earnings rather than purchased by the brain or manual labor of another.

True she stands six days a week behind or alongside of a counter, which will make the standing in line while she awaits the call to "Fall in" much less exhausting to her than the sitting rich working woman or the woman who does no work at all. She will march along with chin up, her head held high and forget she is "the poor shop girl" as her step and her heart keep time to the martial music; for her thoughts will be traveling far ahead to the time when she will be the mother of men who with her ambition as their inheritance will preserve this their country; for her children will be the sons of the idle woman's blubber.

ONE OF THE POOR SHOP GIRLS.

A Political Prophecy.
Editor of The Washington Herald: I wrote the following letter to the New York Herald on May 15, 1916:

"A great many people in this country today are unable to decide what is best for our former Presidents to do. So far as President Roosevelt is concerned, this need not puzzle any one. He is a man of destiny, a man of power, a man who since he first entered public life, and it will not stop as long as he lives.

"There is today an unorganized American reform party, and Theodore Roosevelt is destined to lead it to the greatest electoral victory ever known in this country in 1912. It was the man that kindled civic righteousness, awakened stupefied conscience of the people against the government of martial law, instead of equality of law power. He preached regeneracy at the altar and at the bedside.

"That it is human to err and he may have erred, let us concede, but civilization today honors Roosevelt the man and the work predestined for him to do. The American people will enable him to do and complete. The two old parties stand like gigantic skeletons of power, helpless apparently to rise to the fullness of their duty to the nation, no matter how they are piloted by the present occupant of the Presidential chair."

The party was organized as predicted: Roosevelt headed it, and while he did not obtain votes enough to elect him President, he certainly obtained the greatest vote for a three-month old party ever given to any man in any nation in the world. I feel it is not too egotistic to claim that I am somewhat of a political prophet.

ELIJAH E. KNOTT.

A Woman Suffrage Argument.

Editor of The Washington Herald—An article in your paper of May 21, 1916, suggested this thought to me: "Woman's injustice to woman makes common sense a moan." Senator Shafter, who is so nobly championing the cause of womanhood, is severely criticized by woman. He is entitled to woman's highest esteem, though he may not be perfect, yet he towers head and shoulders above the average man. Enough injustice has been meted out to woman by man without her own sex undertaking the job.

Even the Holy Scriptures have been misinterpreted in regard to her work and sphere. Man's theology teaches us that man was created first. God's word teaches us that man and woman were created at the same time and made equal. Genesis 1:27: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them. And God blessed them and God said unto them, Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea and over the fowl of the air and

THE OPEN FORUM

In Which Readers of The Herald Express Their Views on Current Topics.

over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.
God says the creation was finished in the first chapter of Genesis; man refers us to the second chapter for the creation of man. God says: "By one man's disobedience many were made sinners." Man says woman brought sin into the world. Christ, after His resurrection, gave the first gospel message to a woman. Man says it is his sole prerogative to carry the gospel message. God says in the last days, "He will pour out His spirit upon all flesh and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy or preach." If they can preach they can vote. When woman grasps the meaning of the sphere God has given her she will vote and the majority will want to vote then if it be not already true. God gave them, man and woman, dominion, and until they march side by side in the great conflict for righteousness the millennium will not dawn. Women who are suffragists have high ideals. They are organized for the purpose of mutual uplift. In their clubs they discuss subjects of vital interest to their homes and community. Wifehood and motherhood are held in high esteem but not considered woman's sole mission in life. The saints spend their leisure moments at card parties, winning prizes at bridge, discussing the latest fashions and the servant question. I prefer something more edifying, so I am.

A SUFFRAGIST SUBSCRIBER.

Washington Begans.

Editor of The Washington Herald: No where else in the same latitude are beggars found as at Washington. A few beggars are allowed such latitude.

Nowhere else in any latitude are beggars allowed such latitude. In every other latitude beggars are a class. In Washington, every class beggar is allowed such latitude. In the forenoon they are allowed to beg in the forenoon of the week. In the afternoon they beg morning, noon and night of every day of the week.

At home, away from home, by mail, by telegram, beg, beg, beg! We beg individually and collectively.

Our sons beg on the highways. And our daughters beg on the streets—without even a snood to distinguish them from their sisters.

And worst of all—no one sees this. HENRY CLIFFORD STUART.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ARRANGES FOR OUTING.

The Washington Chamber of Commerce will give its annual outing at Chesapeake Beach, June 22. Plans for the festivity have been completed. A feature of the outing program will be the arraignment of P. T. Moran, president of the chamber, before the bar of a moot court of justice.

The charges against the official have not been disclosed. Counsel for the defendant will be George Walnwright, for the prosecution, F. A. Van Rooth. R. Edwin Joyce will be presiding justice. A departure from court procedure was taken in the selection of a jury in advance. Jurors being George O. Connor, foreman; A. Wade Wells, Louis Ottenberg, Samuel Kimberly, Thomas J. Fisher, and Charles H. Beall has been appointed clerk and bailiff.

Fred Mersheimer is chairman of the menu committee of the outing; Dr. Louis J. Beattie, of the medical committee, and W. D. Barry, of the ticket committee.

Archives Edifice Bill Amended.

Seeking to prevent delay in the construction of a national archives building, authorized in 1913, the Senate yesterday passed a bill amending the authorization by striking out a requirement for inspection of foreign national archives buildings before concluding plans and specifications for the American structure.

Would Put Parks Under District.

Senator Saulsbury yesterday introduced a bill to include Rock Creek Park and Pine Branch Parkway in the park system of the District, taking them from the joint supervision of the District Commissioners and the chief of engineers of the army.

Funeral of Mrs. Van Vleck.

Funeral services for Mrs. Florence A. Van Vleck were held at her home in Linden, Md., at 3 o'clock yesterday, the Rev. George H. McGrew officiating. Interment was in Glenwood Cemetery. The pallbearers were Dr. G. H. Wright, Paul Cook, W. S. Sheets, John McQueen, G. V. Chandler and J. N. Burkett, all of Linden, Md.

Church Styles Contended.

Anderson, Ind., June 10.—Contending that the custom of the men in not wearing neckties and the women dressing only in black or gray gowns of the plainest styles was making them too conspicuous, members of the Church of God, which is holding its annual general assembly here, are bringing about a change in wearing apparel.

Reasonable Care of the Stomach

And Bowels is one of Nature's requirements for the maintenance of health. As soon as any weakness is shown, try

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS